### GEOGRAPHY (CODE: 029) CLASS: XII DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 hrs.

### Subjects: Geography (Theory)

Marks: 70

The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions paper shall be as follows:-

## Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total Marks	Estimated in Minutes
Long answer (L.A.)	5	5	25	55 minutes
Short answer (S.A.)	9	3	27	65 minutes
Short answer on value	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5 minutes</u>
based				
Very short answer (V.S.A)	10	1	10	20 minutes
Map Question	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	26	-	70	160+20 minutes
				for revision
				Total Time- 180
				minutes

## Part A: Fundamentals of Human Geography (Textbook I)

Unit 1: Human Geography (Ch.1)	3
Unit 2: People (Ch. 2 to 4)	5
Unit 3: Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)	10
Unit 4: Transport, Communication & Trade (Ch. 8 and 9)	10
Unit 5: Human settlements (Ch. 10)	5
Unit 6: Map WorkWorld map (for identification only relating to Units 2 to 5)	2
Total	35

Weightage to content (Chapter nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

35 marks

# Part B: India: People and Economy (Textbook II)

### 35 marks

Grand Total	70
Value Based Question from any unit 1-11.3 marksNote: - Please note that the Value Based Question can be taken from any lesson. Accordingly, the weightage of the lessons can be reduced as per the discretion of the teacher.	
Total	35
Unit 12: Map Work-Map of India (for locating and labelling only relating to Units 7 to 11)	3
Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems (Ch.12)	4
Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 10-11)	7
Unit 9: Resources and Development (Ch. 5-9)	
Unit 8: Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	4
Unit 7: People (Ch. 1 -3)	5

Weightage to content (Chapter Nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

Weightage to Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average (AV)	60%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

GEO	GRAPHY ( CLASS: BLUE PR				
Subject: Geography (Theory)				Maxi N	Marks: 70
Book 1: Fundamentals of Human Ge Book 2: India: People and Economy			lication)		
		Tot	tal		Total
Form of Q.	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	Мар	of Unit
Marks	5	3	1	5	Unit
Part A : Fundamentals of Human Ge	eography	·	·		·
Unit					
1. Human Geography: Nature & Scope (Ch. 1)	-	3(1)	-		3(1)
2. People (Ch. 2 to 4)	5(1)				5(1)
3. Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
4. Transport, Communication & Frade (Ch. 8 & 9)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
5. Human Settlements (Ch. 10)	5(1)	-	-		5(1)
6. Map work-World Map based on units (2 to 5)	-	-		2(1)	2(1)
Part-B India People and Economy					1
7. People (Ch. 1 to 3)	5(1)	-	-		5(1)
8. Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	-	3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
9. Resources & Development (Ch. 5 to 9)	-	9(3)+ <b>3(1)</b> VBQ	-		12(4)
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (Ch. 10 & 11)	-	3(1)	4(4)		7(5)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (Ch. 12)	-	3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work-Map of India based on units (7 to 11)	-	-		3(1)	3(1)
Sub Total (A & B)	25(5)	30(10)	10(10)	5(1)	70(26)
				~( <del>-</del> )	
<b>Grand Total</b> Note: Figures given within brackets i their total marks.			70(26)		

	~			
True of Question	SU No. of supplie	MMARY	Tetel	
Type of Question	No. of questio	on Marks		
SA: Short Answer	5	2	25	
VSA: Very Short Answer	10	1	10	
Map	1	5	5	
Total	26		70	
Type of Question LA: Long Answer SA: Short Answer VSA: Very Short Answer Map Total				

# **GEOGRAPHY (CODE: 029)** CLASS: XII SAMPLE OUESTION PAPER (Question Paper)

**Time: 3 hours** 

## सामान्य निर्देश

Max. Marks -70

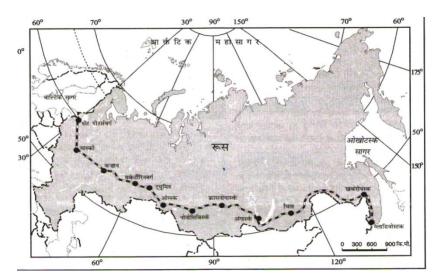
- प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 26 हैं। 1
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 2
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उसके अंक दिये गये हैं। 3
- . प्रश्न संख्या 01 से 10 तक अति लघु-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का 01 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 4 20 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक लघु-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 03 अंक हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का 5 उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक में नहीं होना चाहिए।
- प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 25 तक दीर्घ-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न है प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 05 अंक हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- प्रश्न संख्या 26 मानचित्र पर दिये गये भौगोलिक लक्षणों को पहचानने या स्थिति दिखाने और नामांकन करने से 7 संबंधित है।
- संसार और भारत के दिए गए रेखा-मानचित्रों को अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका के बीच में अवश्य नत्थी कीजिए । 8
- रेखा मानचित्र बनाने के लिये साँचो या स्टेंसिलौं के प्रयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है। 9

# General Instruction:

- There are **26** questions in all. i)
- ii) All questions are compulsory.
- Marks for each question are indicated against it. iii)
- Question numbers **01** to **10** are very short answer questions carrying **01** mark each. Answer to iv) each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.
- Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 03 marks each. Out of which v) one question is a value based question. Answer to each of these Questions should not exceed 80 words.
- Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to each vi) of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- Question number 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical vii) features on maps.
- Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your viii) answer book.
- Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed. ix)

1.	भारत किस प्रकार चिकित्सा पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी बन गया है? How has India emerged as a leading country of Medical Tourism″?	1
2.	नीचे दिए गए कर्मचारियों को पहचानकर उनका प्रकार लिखिए।	
	(अ) उच्च तकनीकी से समृद्ध उद्योगों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी जोकि उच्च श्रेणी के कुशल विशेषज्ञ होते हैं।	1
	Identify the workers given below and name them a) Professional workers in high tech Industries. They are highly skilled specialists.	
3.	समुद्री मार्ग से यात्रा करने के विपरीत ओरिएंट एक्सप्रेस मार्ग के द्वारा यात्रा से समय की कितनी बचत हो जाती है?	
	How much journey time is saved by the Orient express way against travelling through sea route?	1
4.	मानव निर्मित वे दो कौन सी नहरें हैं जिन्होंने पूर्व तथा पश्चिम में व्यापार के मार्ग को प्रशस्त किया है? Which are the two manmade navigation canals which serve as gateways of commerce	1
	of east and west worlds?	
5.	आप अंबाला तथा महो जैसे शहरों को किस श्रेणी में रखेंगे?	1/2-
	How would you categorise Ambala and Mhow towns?	1/2=
6.	भारत का कौन-सा पत्तन जुआरी नदमुख के मुँहाने पर स्थित है?	
	Which port is situated at the entrance of the Zuari Estuary in India?	1
7.	(अ) निम्नलिखित जलमार्ग को पहचानकर इस पर स्थित किसी एक मुख्य नदी स्थान का नाम बताइए। <i>ब्रहमपुत्र नदी में डिब्रूगढ़ तक ही स्टीमर चलाए जा सकते हैं, जिसका प्रयोग भारत और बांग्लादेश द्वारा किया</i>	
	जाता है।	
	a) Identify the National Water way given below and Name any one important station	
	Brahmaputra is navigable by steamers up to Dibrugarh which is shared by India and Bangladesh	
8.	निम्नलिखित नीति को पहचान कर इसका नाम बताइए।	
	सरकार ने अप्रैल 1992, को यह नीति मालवाहन के लिए बनाई थी। इस नीति के अर्न्तगत विदेशी	
	हवाई कंपनियाँ या निर्यातकर्ताओं की संस्था माल लादने वाले जहाज देश में ला सकती हैं।	1
	Identify this policy and write its name	
	Government had introduced this policy for cargo in April 1992. Under this policy foreign airlines or associations of exporters can bring any freighters to the country.	
9.	बनावट और उपयोग के आधार पर भारत द्वारा निर्मित दो सैटलाइट सिस्टम का नाम बताइए। On the basis of configuration and purposes, name the two Indian satellite systems?	1

- 10. झबुआ के विकास में मुख्य भूमिका निभाने वाले दो कारक कौन से हैं?  $1/_{2}+$ Which are the two factors responsible for the development of Jhabua? 1/2=1 "रूको और जाओ निश्चयवाद" की संकल्पना को किसने प्रस्तुत किया? इस संकल्पना की किन्हीं 11. दो विशेषताओं को लिखिए। 1+2Who introduced the concept of "Stop and Go Determinism"? Mention any two =3 characteristics of this concept. खनन की दो विभिन्न विधियाँ कौन-सी है? विश्व में खनन कार्य को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की 12. 1+2व्याख्या कीजिए । What are two different methods of mining? Explain the factors affecting mining =3 activity in the world.
- 13. दिए गए मानचित्र का अध्ययन कर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:-



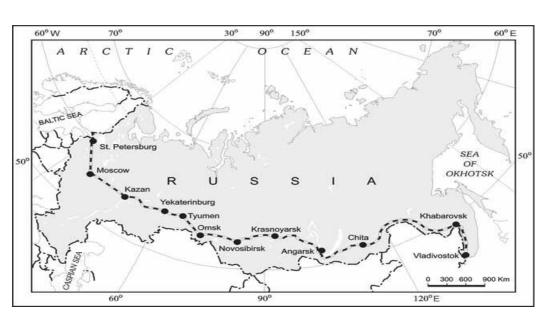
(i) मानचित्र में प्रदर्शित रेलमार्ग का नाम लिखिए।

- (ii) इस रेलमार्ग द्वारा किन दो महासागरीय तटों को जोड़ा जाता है?
- (iii) इस रेलमार्ग की किसी एक विशेषता को लिखिए।

Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:-

1+1+

1=3



(i) Name the **railway line** shown in the map

(ii) Name two ocean coasts which are being connected by this line

(iii) Write any one significance of this railway line.

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिहीन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 13 के स्थान पर है।

- (i) रूस के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रेलमार्ग का नाम लिखिए ।
- (ii) इस रेलमार्ग के आर्थिक महत्व को बताने वाले दो बिंदु लिखिए

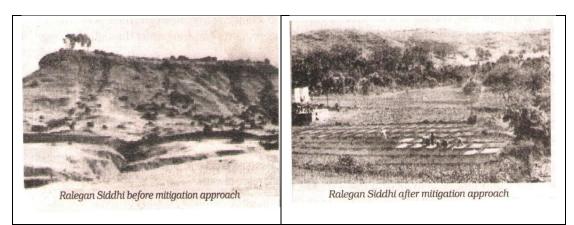
Note: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 13
142
=3 1×3

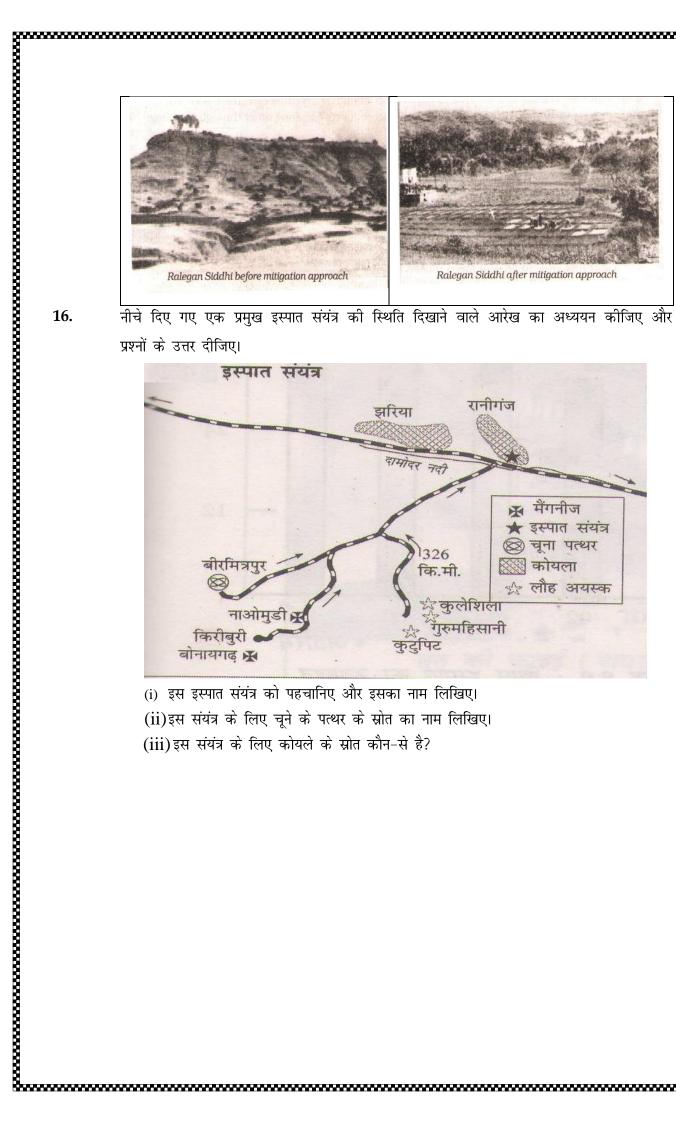
- (i) Name the most important rail route of Russia.
- (ii) Explain any two points regarding the economic importance of this railway line.
- 14. विभिन्न युगों में उनके विकास के आधार पर भारतीय नगरों को वर्गीकृत कीजिए। प्रत्येक का एक-एक लक्षण लिखिए।

Classify the Indian towns on the basis of their evolution in different periods. Write one =3 feature of each.

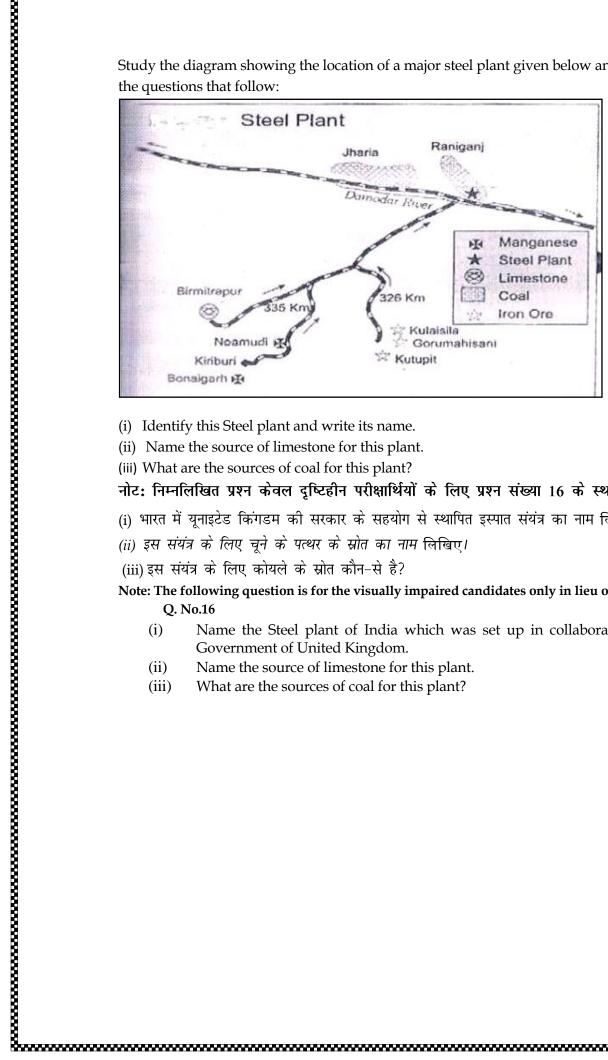
15. महाराष्ट्र के रालेगाँव सिद्धि की सफलता की कहानी के पीछे क्या कारक हैं? गाँव वालों द्वारा इस 1+2= 3 सफलता को प्राप्त करने के लिए उठाए गए किन्हीं दो कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए।

What made Ralegan Siddhi in Maharashtra a success story ? Explain any two steps taken by the villagers in this success story





1+1+ 1=3



Study the diagram showing the location of a major steel plant given below and answer

- (i) Identify this Steel plant and write its name.
- (ii) Name the source of limestone for this plant.
- (iii) What are the sources of coal for this plant?

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिहीन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 16 के स्थान पर है।

- (i) भारत में यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार के सहयोग से स्थापित इस्पात संयंत्र का नाम लिखिए।
- (ii) इस संयंत्र के लिए चूने के पत्थर के स्रोत का नाम लिखिए।
- (iii) इस संयंत्र के लिए कोयले के स्रोत कौन-से है?

Note: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of

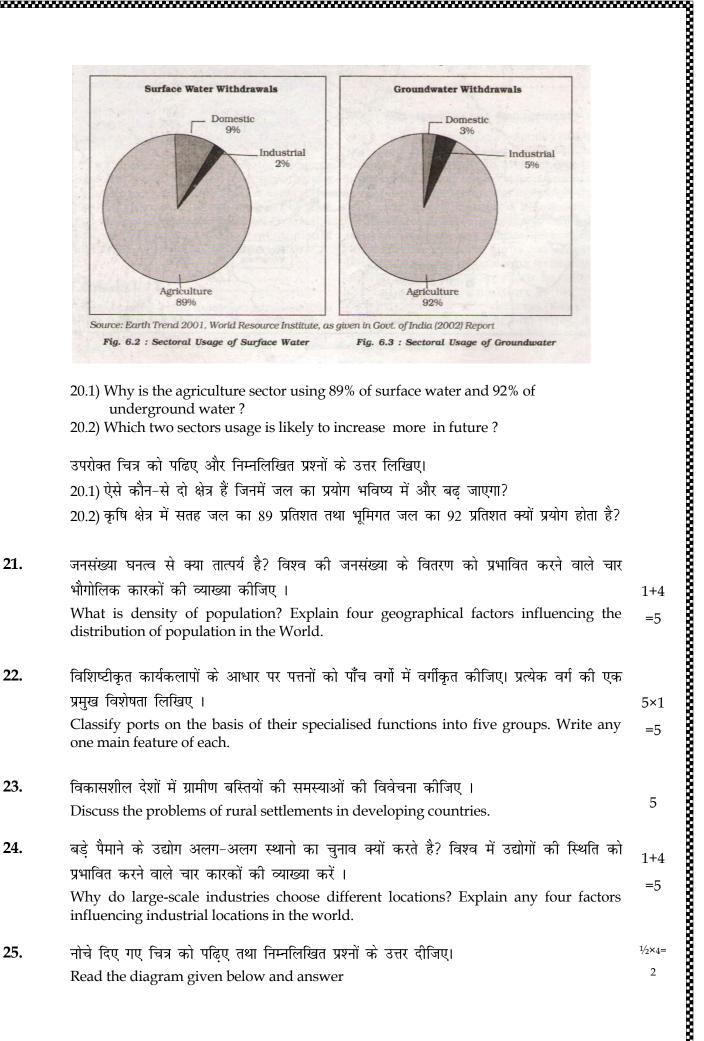
Name the Steel plant of India which was set up in collaboration with Government of United Kingdom.

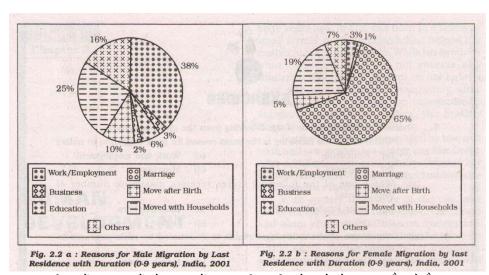
- Name the source of limestone for this plant.
- What are the sources of coal for this plant?

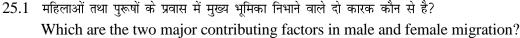
1+1+

1=3

17.	सतत पोषणीय विकास की चुनौती के लिए आर्थिक विकास की चाह का पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों से	
	समन्वय आवश्यक है। संसाधन उपयोग के परम्परागत तरीकों के परिणामस्वरुप बडी़ मात्रा में	
	अपशिष्ट के साथ-साथ अन्य पर्यावरणीय समस्याऐं भी पैदा होती है। अतएव सतत पोषणीय	
	विकास भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए संसाधनों के संरक्षण का आहवान करता है।	
	The challenges of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enromous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems. Hence, for sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations.	
	ऊपर दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित का विश्लेषण कीजिए । Read the above paragraph and analyze the following:	
	(i) आज के सतत् पोषणीय विकास में कौन-से मूल्य बोध पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों से जुड़े हैं?	1½
	What values are associated with the environmental concerns of today in	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	sustainable development?	=3
	(ii) परम्परागत तरीकों से संसाधनों का इस्तेमाल आज क्यों सही नहीं है? मानव के मूल्य बोध के	
	संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें।	
	Why the traditional methods of use of resources is not fit for today? Explain in terms of human values.	
18.	राजस्थान में इंदिरा गांधी नहर द्वारा सिंचाई के शुरू होने से इस प्रदेश की पर्यावरणीय दशाओं पर	
	किस प्रकार सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़े है? किन्ही तीन बिंदुओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।	3×1
	How has the introduction of Indira Gandhi Canal Irrigation influenced the environmental conditions of the region positively? Mention any three points.	3
19.	पटरियों की चौड़ाई के आधार पर भारतीय रेलों के तीन वर्ग कौन-से ह? प्रत्येक वर्ग की मुख्य	
	विशेषता लिखिए ।	3×1
	What are the three categories of Indian Railway on the basis of width of the track? Write main feature of each category.	3
20.	Read the diagram given below and answer the questions.	3×1
		3







- 25.2 भारत के एक ऐसे राज्य का नाम बताइए जहाँ महिलाओं में विपरीत प्रवास देखा गया है। Name any one state where reverse female migration is noticed ?
- 25.3 भारत में प्रवास के किन्हीं तीन आर्थिक परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए । Explain any three economic consequences of migration in India.
- 26 दिए गए संसार के राजनैतिक रेखा मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित चार लक्षण अ, ब, स एवं द द्वारा प्रदर्शित <sup>1/2×4</sup>
   (26.1) किए गए हैं। मानचित्र संकेतों की सहायता से इन लक्षणों की पहचान कीजिये और प्रत्येक के सामने =2 खींची गई रेखा पर उसका नाम लिखिए।

3

=5

अ. विस्तृत वाणिज्यिक अनाज कृषि का मुख्य क्षेत्र

- ब. पश्चिमी यूरोप का एक सघन आबादी वाला प्रदेश
- स. संसार में सबसे अधिक मानव विकास सूचकांक वाला देश
- द. एशिया में रेलमार्गो क सघन घनत्व वाला एक देश
- (26.2) भारत के दिये गये राजनैतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित की स्थिति उपयुक्त चिन्हों द्वारा दिखाइये तथा उनके नाम लिखिए।
  - अ. देश का सबसे उत्तरी अंतराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा।
  - ब. छत्तीसगढ़ में स्थित लौह अयस्क की एक खान
  - स. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का एक सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क
- 26. In the given political outline map of the world, four features are shown as A, B, C & D. Identify them with the help of the map legend and write their correct names on the line marked on the map.

- A. An area of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming.
- B. A densely populated area in Western Europe.
- C. A country with the highest H. D. I. in the world.
- D. A country with dense rail network in Asia

- On the given political outline map of India provided to you locate and label the 1×3 following with appropriate-symbols =3
  - The Northern most International Airport. A.
  - B. An Iron-ore mine in Chhattisgarh state.
  - C. A Software Technology park in North-East Region

# निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दुष्टिहीन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर है।

- (i) ऑस्ट्रेलिया में व्यपार के लिए विस्तुत रूप से अनाज पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए
- (ii) युरोप के एक सघन आबादी वाले क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
- (iii) विश्व में सबसे अधिक मानव विकास सूचकांक वाले देश का नाम लिखिए।
- (iv) भारत का सबसे उत्तरी अंतराष्ट्रीय हवाई-अड्डा कौन-सा है?
- (v) उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के एक साफ्टवेयर टेक्नॉलॉजी पार्क का नाम लिखिए।

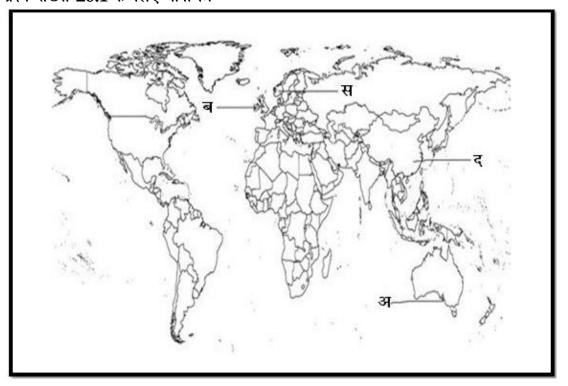
Note: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No.

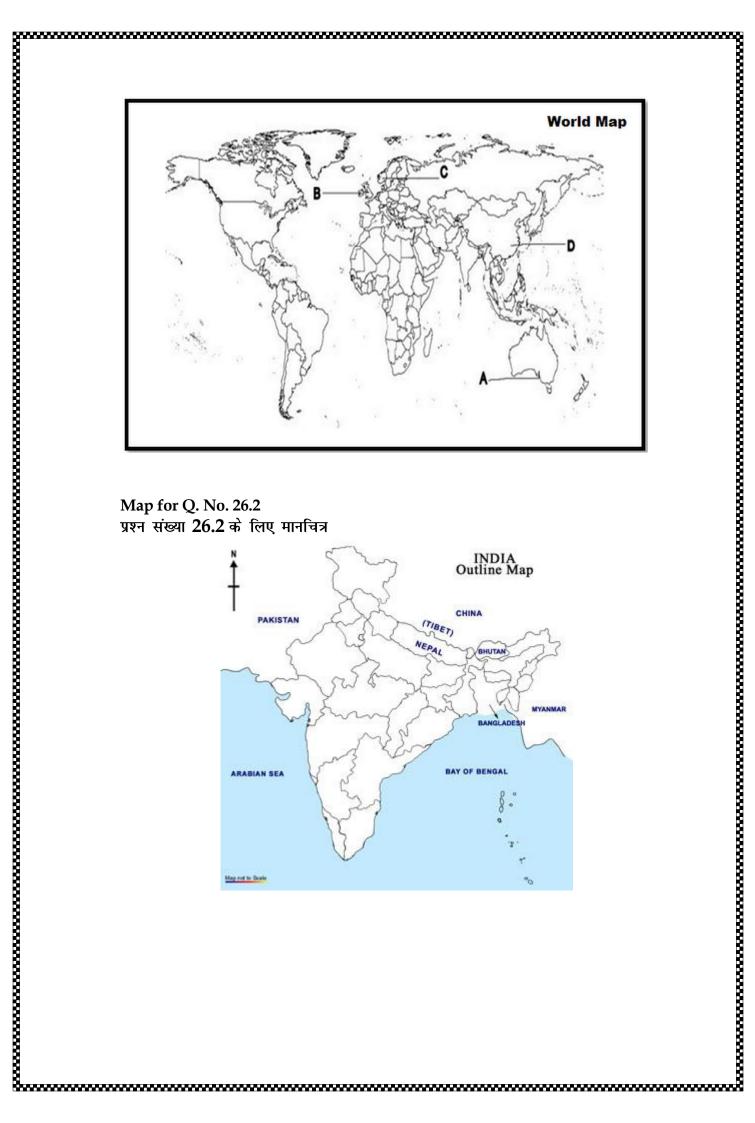
5×1

=5

- 26
- (i) Name the area of extensive commercial grain farming of Australia.
- Mention one densely populated area of Europe. (ii)
- Name the country with the highest HDI in the world. (iii)
- Which is the Northern most International Airport of India. (iv)
- **(v)** Name the Software Technology park of North-East Region.

### Map for Q. No. 26.1 प्रश्न संख्या 26.1 के लिए मानचित्र







	GEOGRAPHY (CODE - 02	29)	
	CLASS-XII	)	
	SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER	-2014	
	<u>(Marking Scheme)</u> Outline of the Answer		Value
Q. No	Outline of the Answer		Points
1	A) world class facility hospitals in metropolitan cities		1
	B) Providing variety of medical tests to Patients	(T. B I, P.No. 63)	
2	"White Collar" workers -Professional Workers in High Te	ch Industries. (T. B I, P.No. 52)	1
3	The journey time reduced to 96hrs against 10 days by se	ea route (T. B I, P.No. 71)	<sup>1</sup> ⁄2+ <sup>1</sup> ⁄2= <b>1</b>
4	Suez and Panama Canals	(T. B I, P.No. 74)	1
5	Garrison Towns	(T. B II, P. No. 37)	1
6	Marmagao Port	(T. B II, Pg. 131)	1
7	NW-2, Important river stations/- are <u>Dhubri or Sadiya</u>	(T.BII, Pg. 120)	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> + <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> =1
8	open sky policy	(T.BII, Pg. 122)	1
9	Indian National Satellite System (INSAT),		
	Indian Remote sensing satellite System (IRS)	(T.BII, Pg. 123)	1
10	Community participation and watershed management by	y the Govt (T.BII, Pg. 144)	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> + <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> =1
Ans.11	a) Griifith Taylor b)		
	<ul><li>Reflects a middle path between the ideas of environn</li><li>Also known as neo-determinism.</li></ul>	nental determinism & po	ssibilism.
	• It shows that neither is there a situation of absolute of absolute freedom.	necessity nor is there a	condition
	• Emphasizes in solving the problems without damaging	the environment. (, (T. B	Any two) (1+2=3)
Ans.12	Methods -(i) Surface,(ii) UndergroundFactors -(i) Physical factors(ii) Economic factors	, ,	(1+2=3)
Ans.13		(T. B I	, Pg. 42)
CI .CI	<ul><li>(i) Trans-Siberian Railways [Answer for both General</li><li>(ii) Atlantic Ocean in the West to Pacific Ocean in the Ea</li><li>(iii)</li></ul>		didates]

	Links Asian region to Western European Markets.
	<ul> <li>It runs across the Ural Mts. and Yenisei rivers.</li> <li>Chita is an important agree control &amp; kikutek, a fur control (any one) (1:1:1-2)</li> </ul>
	• Chita is an important agro-centre & Irkutsk, a fur centre. (any one) (1+1+1=3) (T. B I, Pg. 70
Ans.14	(a) Ancient Towns: Number of towns in India having historical background spanning ove 2000 years. Ex. Prayag, Varanasi
	(b) Medieval Towns: About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieva period. E.gDelhi, Jaipur.
	(c) Modern Towns: The British and other European Rulers have developed a number o towns in India: Mumbai, Kolkata etc.
	(1×3=3) (T. R. II. Dg. 24)
Ans.15	(T. B II, Pg. 34
15	.1) Watershed Development
15.	<ul> <li>2) Peoples Participation in developmental Programmes</li> <li>School building was constructed and Naya Panchayat were constituted (1×3=3)</li> <li>(T. B. U. Da. 69</li> </ul>
	(T. B II, Pg. 68
Ans.16	(i) Durgapur Steel Plant [Answer for both General & Visually impaired candidates] (1) (ii) Birmitrapur (1) (iii) Hania and Banimui (1) (1)
	(iii) Jharia and Raniganj (½+½=1) (T. B II, Pg. 90)
Ans.17	<ul> <li>Values hidden in question (a)</li> <li>Protecting the life and the environment for the benefits of mankind.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Live, let live Principle.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Protecting the resources for future generations.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Values hidden in question (b)</li> <li>As the traditional methods of resource use generate more waste and create any irrepresentation of present day.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>environmental problems they are not fit for sustainable development of present day.</li> <li>Human values concerns -</li> </ul>
	a) deterioration of health.
	b) Non-availability of resources. $(1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3)$
Ans.18	The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society.
	<ul> <li>a) The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time.</li> <li>b) Various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in programmes the lond.</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>in greening the land.</li><li>c) Also helped reducing wind erosion &amp; situation of canal systems. (1×3=3)</li></ul>
	(T. B II, Pg.111
Ans.19	
	<ul> <li>(a) Broad gauge: The distance between rails in broad gauge is 1.676 metres. The total length is 46,807 kms. And accounts for 74.14 % of the Indian Railway.</li> <li>(b) Metre Gauge: The distance between rails is 1 metre. Total length is 13,290 kms. And</li> </ul>
	covers 21.02 %.
	<ul> <li>(c) Narrow gauge: The distance between the rails is 0.762 metres or 0.610 metres. Total length is 3,124 metres and accounts for 4.94 %.</li> <li>(1×3=3)</li> <li>(T. B II, Pg.119)</li> </ul>
Ans.20	
20	1.1) Due to monsoon irregularity, India depends on underground water Resources
20	0.2) Domestic and Industrial sectors (with explanation) (1½+1½ =3) (T. B II, Pg. 136)

Ans.21 Density of population: Number of people living in per unit area such as per sq. km. [Ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land] Geographical Factors:

- Availability of water
- Landforms plain, plateau and mountain
- Climate temperature, rainfall, no. of frost free days etc.
- Soil nature & types
   Above four points to be discussed with example.

(1+4=5) (T.B.- I, Pg. 9 - 10)

Ans.22

- **Oil ports:** These ports deal in the processing and shipping of oil. Some of these are tanker ports and some are refinery ports.
- Ports of call: These are calling points on main sea routes where ships are to anchor for refuelling, watering and taking food items
- Packet stations: These are also called as ferry ports. These are exclusively concerned with transportation of passengers and mail.
- Entre pot ports: These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export.
- Naval ports: These are developed for defence purpose.

Ans.23

- Poorly equipped with infrastructure.
- Inadequate water supply.
- General absence of toilets and garbage disposal facilities.
- Houses made up of mud, wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during natural calamities.
- Lack of proper ventilation.
- Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network.
- Lack of health, education and recreational infrastructure. (any five with explanation)

(1×5=5) (T. B. - I, Pg. 95)

(1×5=5)

(T.B.- I, Pg. 89)

Ans.24 Industries maximise profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where production cost are minimum.

Factors influencing industrial locations are :-

- (1) Access to Market.
- (2) Access to Raw materials
- (3) Access to Labour Supply
- (4) Access to Sourcs of Energy
- (5) Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities
- (6) Government Policy
- (7) Access to Agglomeration Economies / Links between industries

5.....

(Any Four with explanation)

(1+4=5) (T. B. - I, Pg. 46,47)

(1+1+3=5)

- 25) 25.1) Work/Employment
  - Marriage
  - 25.2 -Meghalaya
  - 25.3 Economic consequences of migration in India -

People migrate from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher (i) opportunity and better safety. This creates benefits and problems for the area where people migrate.

- A major benefit for the source region is the remittance / money (ii) sent bv migrants particularly foreign exchange from international migrants.
- Money remitted by migrants plays an important role in the growth of economy of the (iii) source region. It is used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses etc.
- (iv) Migration from rural areas to east U.P., Bihar, M.P., Odisha to rural areas of Punjab, Harvana and Western Uttar Pradesh has helped in the success of green revolution in these areas.
- Unregulated migration to urban-metropolitan areas has resulted in overcrowding and (v) pressure on infrastructure. (Any three)
- Any other relevant point. (vi)

26.1. Ans.25

- Downs of Australia (A)
- (B) Great Britain
- (C) Norway
- (D) China
- 26.2.
- (A) Amritsar
- (A) Bailadila or Durg
- Guwahati (C)

 $(1 \times 3 = 3)$ 

 $(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2)$ 

 $(1 \times 3 = 3)$ (T. B.- II, Pg. 20) [Answer for both General & Visually impaired candidates]

